United Nations S/2002/1373

Security Council

Distr.: General
19 December 2002
English
Original: Arabic

Identical letters dated 15 December 2002 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Iraq to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

Acting on instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit to you the daily report on the activities of the United Nations Monitoring, Verification and Inspection Commission (UNMOVIC) and International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) inspection teams in Iraq on 15 December 2002.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Mohammed **Salman Ali**
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

02-74942 (E) 261202 261202

Annex to the identical letters dated 15 December 2002 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Iraq to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

Daily report on the activities of the United Nations Monitoring, Verification and Inspection Commission (UNMOVIC) and International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) inspection teams in Iraq

Report on activities carried out on Sunday, 15 December 2002

I. UNMOVIC team (biological weapons)

Left the Canal Hotel at 8.40 a.m. It was led by Ms. Kay Mereish and arrived at 9.25 a.m. at the Serum and Vaccine Institute of the Ministry of Health, which specializes in the production of certain types of vaccine for human use, chemical diagnostic equipment and methods for diagnosing tuberculosis, typhoid fever and Malta fever. It is one of the sites that is included in the ongoing monitoring and verification system and that submits statements every six months. Upon arrival, the team split into two groups: the first met with the Director of the Institute and asked him for clarifications regarding the activities of the Institute and the type of vaccines it produced, the volume of production and new activities. It then inspected the Institute's buildings and facilities and checked the systems and equipment that had previously been labelled and the equipment included in the six-monthly statements.

The other group visited the warehouses where the materials being used are kept, those where fuel is kept, the animal wing and the warehouses of chemical products, culture media and imported vaccines. The team completed its work at 1.55 p.m.

II. UNMOVIC team (missiles)

The team split into two groups:

Group I:

It was composed of 12 inspectors led by Mr. Kenneth Grove. It left the Canal Hotel at 8.25 a.m. and arrived at 9 a.m. at Al-Mutasim factory which is part of the Al-Rashid public company. Upon arrival at the site, the team split into three groups which inspected all the workshops and buildings belonging to the site; they also met with the director of the factory and asked him for clarifications regarding the factory's activities and work relating to the production of the Ababil, Al-Nida, Al Fath and Al-Raad missiles (those with a range not exceeding 150 kilometres which are subject to the verification system). In addition, they requested other clarifications regarding the factory's organizational chart and buildings added during the past four years, the condition of the equipment bearing labels and the research carried out in the factory, and also regarding missiles whose labels had been removed during maintenance. The group also photographed one of the engines of the Al-Raad missile, which was ready to be tested on the ground station. The group completed its work at 2 p.m. and arrived at the Canal Hotel at 3.05 p.m.

Group II:

The group was led by Mr. William Jolley. It left the Canal Hotel at 8.40 a.m. and arrived at Dhu-l-Fiqar factory, which belongs to the Al-Rashid public company, at 9.25 a.m. There it met with the director who provided a brief synopsis of the factory's main activities and products; the factory specializes in the mechanical aspects of production and assembly of short-range missiles. The director answered the group's questions concerning the streamlining machines, their number and how many of them were operating, and their current location. Following the meeting, the group split into two subgroups and checked the machines and parts manufactured in all the buildings and workshops of the site and the warehouses. The subgroup also checked the changes in the conditions of the workshop following the destruction caused by the military attack conducted by the United States and the United Kingdom between 16 and 20 December 1998. The group completed its work at 11.50 a.m. and returned to the Canal Hotel, arriving there at 12.30 p.m.

III. UNMOVIC team (chemical weapons)

The team left the Canal Hotel at 8.45 a.m. led by Mr. Krzysztof Strelau and reached Al-Qaqaa public company, which is part of the Military Industrialization Commission, at 9.40 a.m. There it split into two groups.

Group I:

Led by the team leader, it visited the unit where sulphuric acid is concentrated and met with the director of the factory in the presence of the liaison member [of the National Security Service]. It asked him numerous questions and requested clarifications concerning the research and development and the administrative organizational chart of Al-Samoud factory, concerning certain materials subject to the monitoring and verification system, labels, contracts signed since 1999 to put into operation a building for the concentration of sulphuric acid and concerning pumping systems and reserve materials. The director provided satisfactory answers to all questions.

Group II:

It split into two subgroups, the first of which visited Jalid factory, which is part of that same enterprise and which specializes in explosives; it met with the director and asked numerous questions relating to the volume of production and for whom it was intended, and the enterprise's plans for the future. It also did an on-the-spot check of the DNT isotope separation building and the warehouse containing the declared glass equipment. The other subgroup visited the building where sulphuric acid is concentrated. The Iraqi officials explained the production activities. The subgroup also visited the warehouse where raw materials, manufactured materials and spare parts are kept and checked one of the factory's computers.

The team completed its work at 4.15 p.m. and returned to the Canal Hotel.

IV. IAEA team

The team divided up into three groups:

Group I:

Led by Mr. Philip Caulfield, it left the Canal Hotel at 8.25 a.m. and arrived at Umm al-Maarek company, which belongs to the Military Industrialization Commission, at 8.55 a.m. There it met with the deputy director-general and asked for clarifications regarding the new buildings that had gone up since 1998 and the activities of the enterprise. It then inspected the workshop containing the streamlining machines and checked the production phases of the 81-millimetre missile. Finally, it made a general tour of the company and verified the machines, particularly those imported since 1998, and took measurements of the systems in the central calibration laboratory. It completed its work at 11.45 a.m. and then went to Al-Qadisiyah company, which belongs to the Military Industrialization Commission, arriving there at 11.52 a.m. There it inspected the company's factories and workshops and carefully examined the machines, checking them against the lists which IAEA had. The visit ended at 12.55 p.m., at which point the group went to Badr public company, which is part of the Military Industrialization Commission. Upon arrival at noon, it inspected the workshop where equipment is manufactured and the central quality control laboratory, as well the die shop and the building where high precision work is done. It checked all the old machines and the seals placed on them and inspected the new imported machines. The group completed its work at 2.45 p.m. and returned to the Canal Hotel at 3.15 p.m.

Group II:

It left the Canal Hotel at 8.30 a.m. led by Mr. Albert Boney and headed south of Baghdad taking samples of heavy water waste, grass and mud in the following sites:

Rustamiya sewage purification station (samples of waste sediment and water);

Diyali River close to the old Diyali bridge (grass, mud and water samples);

IAEA location (soil samples);

Third expansion of the Rustamiya sewage purification station (heavy waste sediment and water).

The group completed its work and returned to the Canal Hotel, arriving there at 4.30 p.m.

Group III:

It left the Canal Hotel at 8.30 a.m. led by Robert Kelly and arrived at 10.10 a.m. at the Glass and Ceramic Industries public enterprise, located in the town of Al-Ramadi (100 km west of Baghdad), which is part of the Ministry of Industry and Mining. The group met with the director-general and asked him for clarifications regarding the names of the sites belonging to the enterprise; how many workers it had and who among them had completed higher studies; whether the enterprise had a research and development section; whether any of the persons assigned to the enterprise had worked in the earlier nuclear programme; what its daily production and sales figures were; who its principal suppliers were abroad and what relationship it had with Al-Anbar University. The group later inspected the enterprise's commercial division and checked documents concerning the enterprise's suppliers under the Memorandum of Understanding; it then toured the facilities and

warehouses. It also conducted a radioactive measurement of the enterprise's sites and of the adjacent roads, using its vehicles.

At 1.20 p.m., the group paid another visit to the ceramic and tile factory belonging to that same enterprise and toured all the facilities and production lines of the site and checked the energy and raw materials it used. It also took some radioactive measurements with portable equipment mounted on vehicles. The group completed its work at 2.20 p.m.

At 2.25 p.m., the group visited the Al-Ramadi Silo belonging to the National Grain Marketing enterprise and took radioactive measurements using equipment mounted on vehicles. It completed its work at 2.35 p.m.

At 2.45 p.m., the group visited the "Golden Ear" flour enterprise, a mill belonging to the private sector, and took radioactive measurements throughout the enterprise's facilities, using systems mounted on vehicles. The group toured the various floors of the factory and requested clarifications regarding the work done on each floor. It completed its work at 3.05 p.m. and arrived at the Canal Hotel at 4.45 p.m.

V. Communication team of the ongoing monitoring and verification system

It left Mosul (400 km north of Baghdad) at 8.30 a.m. and visited the Bay'a refinery at 11 a.m., where it inspected the antennas and camera monitoring systems subject to the ongoing monitoring and verification system. Subsequently, at 11.35 a.m., it headed for the broadcasting antennas located on Hamrin hill. After that, at 3 p.m., it left the site and headed for the broadcasting antennas of the K2 oil pumping station. The group completed its work at 5.10 p.m. and returned to the Canal Hotel at 8.15 p.m.

VI. Comments

The Serum and Vaccine Institute of the Ministry of Health was accused, in the report of Prime Minister Tony Blair of the United Kingdom, of storing biological weapons. The factories belonging to the Military Industrialization Commission, which the inspection teams visited that day, were also accused in the Prime Minister's report, and in the reports of the Secretary of State and Central Intelligence Agency of the United States, of carrying out prohibited activities and of producing weapons of mass destruction.